

## Indianapolis, Indiana

### Day One –

#### NASNA Members Present – October 28, 2008

Lynn Questell – Tennessee	Richard Taylor – North Carolina
Bill Jensen- Utah	Ron Adams – North Carolina
Becky Berger – Montana	Barbara Jaeger - Arizona
Kerri Merriweather – Texas	Barbara Vos - Iowa
Susan Nelson – Washington DC	R. D. Porter - Missouri
Athena Plummer – Washington DC	Jeff Richter - Wisconsin
Harriet Miller-Brown – Michigan	Terry M. Whitham – Delaware
Craig A. Reiner – New Jersey	Hunter Simmons - Alabama
George Pohorilak – Connecticut	Bob Oenning - Washington
Jeffrey Vannais – Connecticut	Bill Range – New Mexico
Don Fischer – New York	Eddie Goldsmith - Idaho
Gordon Deans – Maryland	Clint Berry - Idaho
Jeff Robertson – 911 Alliance	Teresa Baker – Idaho
Robb Wentzel - Pennsylvania	Dorothy Spears – Dean - Virginia
Ken Lowden – Indiana	Walt Kaplan – Virginia
David R. Serra – Vermont	

9:00a - Richard Taylor welcomed the group and introduced Richard Mourdock, IN state Treasurer

Mr. Mourdock spoke briefly and welcomed the group to Indianapolis

The group members introduced themselves and their positions at their respective state.

Approval of minutes from the June 2008 Tampa meeting. Barbara Jaeger made the motion to approve, Ken Lowden seconded. All ayes.

Bill Hinkle from the Center for Missing and Exploited Children's Network gave a video presentation about the Network. Center handles more than 700 calls a day, helps law enforcement with search and rescue, Amber Alerts, and computerized age progression. Cyber tip-line serves as 9-1-1 for internet and provides support for anti-child pornography on-line. 55-65% of child porn comes from Russia while 50% to 55% of use comes from the US.

The Network has worked to develop missing and exploited children call taking guide and best practices. NENA and APCO have both adopted it.

National Center for Missing and Exploited Children. In order to train call takers and managers in the protocols, a 9-1-1 manager can visit the center. Mr. Hinkle shared a story about a local incident where a mother reported her child had been taken by a non custodial parent, who subsequently murdered her. The 9-1-1 dispatcher had mismanaged the call and no response was sent. His goal is to work with the public safety community to maximize effective response to missing and exploited children.

Training at National Center is free, including the travels. State 9-1-1 coordinators can help with their advocacy of the program. For the cost of their staff travel, the Center will also bring their staff in to give a training presentation.

Jeff Robertson, from 9IA, updated the group on industry issues. Jeff explained what the 9IA does. They are an industry group that provides support for 9-1-1.

#### Hatfield II: 91A Report

- 1) Technology/Devices has surpassed ability to take the technology
- 2) Funding - the 9-1-1 community is not adequately funded. One prepaid company has withheld over 80 million in 9-1-1 funding. Landline has also seen a significant drop. Prepaid is the fastest growing sector of the wireless industry. Local jurisdictions have seen landline drops. Wireless has begun to level off and, in some places, regular wireless is being eaten into by prepaid. Some members of the prepaid industry are taking the position that it is more cost effective to mount a legal battle. Some preliminary data shows that prepaid is 4 times more likely to use 9-1-1. Options in statute have been used by prepaid providers as position that states can't make up their mind.

CTIA is now concerned and involved in prepaid wireless issues. Retail point of sale model would be required to:

- 1) Retailers would need change their systems to POS
- 2) POS could become the potential "dumping ground" for local collections and other taxes.

Jeff is asking support of NASNA to be the advocate for prepaid, NOT a retail solution. Jeff proposed a solution in which the wholesale providers that supply network for prepaid would pay the applicable surcharges. Jeff explained how wholesale minutes work and how there would be a national fee. There was discussion on how the wholesale method would work. There was discussion on the issues with prepaid. Jeff projects a shortfall of 200 million by the states/locals from non-contribution by prepaid providers. Bob O. asked for numbers on demographics of prepaid customers.

Break 10:40a Meeting resumed 10:55a

Richard asked the group about future action/involvement. One company is now just remitting internet sales. Do we want to form a group to work with 9IA and NENA on Prepaid?

Gordon  
HMB  
Susan Nelson  
Robb Wentzel  
Barbara Jaeger  
Dave Serra  
Lynn Questell

ETC certification for TracFone. ETC certification requirement from FCC stated that the companies getting ETC certification be at the PSAP level, not the State Level. Bob explained how the USF works and the impact on wireless. When TracFone gets ETC it can give phones to people who can't afford them.

Ken updated the group on the new web site. Richard asked that when the users of the reflector did a survey that they compile the info for posting on the web site.

#### State Reports:

Daphne Rhoe CA – 100% Phase II, going out to bid on new strategic plan, working on IP911 project. Looking at IP options including an existing state-owned microwave system. Deploying 211 as an emergency notification system. 211 is going partner with the PSAPs in CA. No issues with prepaid in CA.

Lynn Questell TN – Thanked group for help with surcharge raid that didn't happen, NET 9-1-1 law helped. Also updated group on progress of IP911 project.

Bill Jensen UT – All PSAPs are funded locally. Grant program available through state surcharge to bring PSAPs to Phase II. Next year they will be introducing legislation which includes gathering information from telephone companies so that they have to provide information about their subscriber counts.

Becky Berger MT - One of 5 states that has a budget surplus. 9-1-1 fee was doubled at last legislative session. Designated Funds for IP still moving through congress. Should be all E911 by end of the year. All but three will be Phase II. Dept of revenue entered into agreement not to pursue retail, but they would accept a negotiated method between providers and State.

Kelli Meriwether TX – Seeking IP911 funding next legislative session. Post hurricane assents. Work on IP 9-1-1. Program has 347 PSAPs Phase II. NexGen planning is continuing with Kimball. 10-year cost projection, risk assessment of system also being done as well as transition plan and Technical requirement. Working a lot on GIS development.

Susan Nelson DC – Working on direct-connect. Using TDM and their own selective routers. NextGen Applications in the early stages. Looking at increasing 911 tax to cover IP911 and capital improvements, Budget Support Act specially adds VoIP to 9-1-1 tax. They are evaluating prepaid legislation. Did testing with TracFone to meet requirements for ETC requirements. Not IP to the edge, but just between the selective routers.

Harriet Miller-Brown MI - TracFone got ETC, updated group on legislation and the proposed changes on it affecting 9-1-1 surcharges (local surcharges above \$0.42 would be ballot question, not to exceed \$3.00).

Craig Reiner NJ – Explained the emergency response surcharge. Is not aware of what is happening with prepaid. Consolidation is big issue they have done several studies and yet the number of PSAPs grow; there are 200 PSAPs in NJ. New commission tasked with consolidation of various government service. He will testify next month before the commission in regards to 9-1-1 consolidation. They are a strong home rule state. They are still in the beginning stages of IP 9-1-1.

12n break for lunch 1p Resume meeting in joint session NENA's NG Partners Program

Evelyn Bailey reviewed the process of developing the Model State 9-1-1 Plan with NASNA .

Patrick Halley raised the point that having 7 different base models for 9-1-1 is much like the problem with drafting model legislation in that a single method doesn't work and there are many ways that a state can implement a plan. Halley advised the group that the NPRM is open on the ENHANCE 911 Grants. Evelyn suggested that the Model State 9-1-1 Plan document would be helpful in state plan development. Richard Taylor shared the issue that creating a state plan requires A LOT of data on PSAPs. There was discussion on the NPRM and what processes the states will have to take when the application process starts. Patrick stated that the grant process is still in development and the details in the distributions because the closing of the National Office must have National 9-1-1 plan in place in early in April 2009.

Richard Muscat raised question about state plan including interoperability. Maybe using 9-1-1 money for radio communication is something that we might want to look at in the future. Dorothy Spears-Dean raised point that the movement from a DHS to 9-1-1 may raise an issue of shifting paradigms that moves us to a more global concept of interoperability.

Evelyn Bailey shared that the model plan was drafted and that it would be a living document, updated on a regular (annual) basis. Bob Cobb asked about the resources of the State 9-1-1 Coordinators in putting the plan together. Evelyn Bailey said that will depend on the resources of the state and the level of stakeholder engagements and environment. Each state will be different. Richard told the group that there are very different levels of service in the counties, but the plan is not just looked at by the PSAPs, but by the Telcos and legislators. It is important to know how much 9-1-1 costs before you can figure out what the future funding is going to look for. Bob O shared looking into cost per call and getting input from the counties to participate – All counties in WA participated.

Patrick Halley - NASNA/NENA funding collaboration. Some states have done wholesale changes to funding. There has been a lot of discussion on potential solutions.

2007 Funding reports with potential solutions:

Fixed amounts on calling services

User Fee

UFS

Universal Communications Surcharge (state or national)

Should NENA and NASNA work together to come up with a recommendation? Patrick asked what we could do to be more effective. Who else, what other groups should be included in our efforts to address funding? Members present asked about different approaches to surcharge. Members present asked about and raised various approaches. Paul Fahey raised idea that one person could be dedicated to funding. Brian Fontes asked about a national 9-1-1 fee to replace the state and local fees. Brian reviewed different options and approaches and talked about the broader context of the cities (and not just public safety), including state CIO's NGA, and other government organizations. There is a quandary about interoperability being a broad issue amongst the various groups.

Dorothy Spears-Dean talked about the fact that 9-1-1 is a local issue and if the sheriff isn't responding to 9-1-1 calls, then no amount of grant money is going to change that. Brian Fontes expressed that it would require the involvement of various organizations and the groups having a plan would facilitate progress.

Patrick asked what the group can do to work together. Brian suggested that maybe instead of NG partners meeting 4 times a year, meet twice a year and sit-down with the other partner groups (NGA, etc..) to have open dialogue/panel about these issues.

Break 3:00p - 3:20p Resume

Roger Hixon gave a PowerPoint presentation about IP networks.

Rick Jones Updated the group on NTSA 9-1-1 Resource Center.

Information Clearinghouse Major features:

Establishing National 9-1-1 Plan to Make NG 9-1-1 a Policy Priority

Bob Cobb opened the floor for comments for dialogue between the NENA NG Partners Program and NASNA

A question was raised about the Blueprint for NG 9-1-1 Document - How can this help the states?

- \* The need for statewide 9-1-1 coordination
- \* 9-1-1 regulation
- \* Funding
- \* Location

Patrick Halley discussed the partnerships that can be formed between the leadership of the organizations.

Bob Cobb asked how the National Data base website could be convenient for the state coordinators to add information relevant to the states. What are the ways that disparities between rural and urban areas and their program needs to be addressed so there is communication on program needs. Where can NASNA point out needs to NENA so NENA can help address the "haves" and "have-nots?" Richard Taylor suggested that it is important to set a base line as what is "have" and "have nots." Bob Oenning mentioned that the counties that have no 9-1-1 at all may be the counties that go straight to IP911.

There was further discussion on joint meetings with other related parties. Cobb suggested that maybe NANSAs members could include GIS, IT, and other interested/related parties. Joint meeting with NENA Partners concluded at approx 5:15p

5:30p - NASNA meeting resumed with a (pre-dinner) briefing from Delaine Arnold on her maintenance of the database for the various IP-911 projects across the country.

Richard asked the group how they felt about having the meeting extended into the evening. There was some discussion on travel and the time spent, the group reached consensus that meeting into the evening was an effective way a maximizing the time that the group has together.

Sam Knight from TechnoCom gave a presentation about wireless E911 data. There is uncertainty in the location information, sometimes that area of uncertainty can get large and additional response resources might be needed. How do you build a system for PSAPs to optimize wireless information? How do you leverage the data that you get? How do you mine the data and detect incident clusters? What is the quality of the data from the wireless companies? By gathering decent location data a PSAP can allocate resources.

The TechnoCom system will look at the data over a period of time to evaluate the data. It looks at trends for lack of accuracy and over-accuracy. When you have quantitative data to show providers, it assists them in the correction of location problems. XY and UNK are all statistical info and analyzing the data helps to ensure the reliability of the info.

Sam explained that batteries make the big difference between the accuracy on a Magellan system and cell phones. Magellans and similar products are constantly in communication with the satellites while cells are updating when the calls are made. The TechnoCom Location Assurance Manager provides a system of testing accuracy. Sam went in to further discussion on accuracy, compliance, and the FCC's status on adopting a standard for accuracy.

Patrick Halley from NENA updated the group on national legislative and regulatory issues, and goals. Gordon Deans chairs the NENA Reg/Leg Committee.

Patrick went over the primary points of the NET 911 Act. April is now National 9-1-1 Education Month. The Farm bill Sec 6107 RUS funds rural areas for loans for 9-1-1 programs that cannot afford upgrades. Program is yet to be set up.

Implementing 9/11 Commission Act – requires that 9-1-1 be included in Homeland Security grant programs. Some members mentioned that they had run into road blocks in accessing the Homeland Security funds for 9-1-1 purposes.

Status of the ENHANCE 9-1-1 grants. The NPRM is still open for comments until December 2, 2008.

FCC Update: Accuracy requirements at the county level under consideration. NPRM currently open right now involving comments from AT&T, Verizon, APDCO and NENA. Rural carriers and T-Mobile challenged the proposed rules.

NSI filing – various solutions have been discussed, likely a NPRM to be issued and a proposal should come from 9-1-1 community on a solution. VRS requirements to become effective 12/31/08. Sorenson is a big provider and Patrick believes that they will be using Intrado. NENA has a work group on this and they will have this fast-tracked to get information out to the PSAPs.

700 MHz, National network, needs commercial partner that will be subject to total public safety preemption. There were no bidders on the spectrum. The matter has become very political and public safety needs priority has created conflict among some of the members.

There are new filing rules for 9-1-1 redundancy and resiliency, NASNA, NENA, and APCO can request the information. There was discussion on how that information would be accessed and who would have access to it.

NENA would like to put together a 9-1-1 technology advisory group to make recommendations to the FCC.

Other issues:

National communications plan is more of a radio interoperability plan with two footnotes to 9-1-1

MLTS – Working group putting model legislation together. Meant to be a state model.

A handbook of issues and recommendations called “A Policy Maker Blueprint for Transitioning to the Next Generation 9-1-1 System” has been developed by NENA.

Intrado has interconnection arbitration proceedings in several states.

7:50 pm Meeting Adjourned.

## **Indianapolis, Indiana**

### **Day Two –**

#### **NASNA Members Present – October 29, 2008**

Lynn Questell – Tennessee

Bill Jensen - Utah

Becky Berger – Montana

Kerri Merriweather – Texas

Susan Nelson – Washington D.C.

Athena Plummer – Washington D. C.

Harriet Miller-Brown – Michigan

Craig Reiner – New Jersey

George Pohorilak – Connecticut

Jeffrey Vannais – Connecticut

Don Fischer – New York

Gordon Deans – Maryland

Ken Lowden – Indiana

Richard Taylor – North Carolina

Ron Adams – North Carolina

Barbara Jaeger - Arizona

Barbara Vos – Iowa

R. D. Porter - Missouri

Jeff Richter - Wisconsin

Terry M. Whitham - Delaware

Hunter Simmons - Alabama

Bob Oenning - Washington

Bill Range – New Mexico

Eddie Goldsmith - Idaho

Clint Berry - Idaho

Robb Wentzel - Pennsylvania

Walt Kaplan - Virginia

Dorothy Spears – Dean – Virginia

Guests – Laurie Flaherty – US DOT

8:30a to 9a Networking coffee

9a – Richard called the meeting to order and introduced the first speaker, Cathy McCormick from OnStar. Cathy gave presentation on OnStar services. OnStar primary focus includes:

- Enhanced OnStar safety and security service
- Improved public interfaces and operational effectiveness
- Multiple languages and TTY capabilities (OnStar serves as interpreter service)

Cathy showed a map that displayed the calls for service. 60,000 unlocks a month and 29,000 calls for roadside assistance. GPS is used for location and cellular is used for wireless voice and data connectivity. OnStar can work in some instances when cellular phones cannot. Levels of service vary based on the product the customer subscribes to.

Emergency services button, often used for what would be 9-1-1 calls.

OnStar has links and maps, Amber Alerts, and weather notifications so they can provide information if queries come in from OnStar.

ACN, sensor can provide information about a crash, airbag, impact velocity, location, multiple impacts, and rollover (being phased in). Dispatcher can ask if data is available. In rural areas this can be useful in determining whether or not an air ambulance should be sent in. Rollover vehicles off-road, OnStar can flash lights and sound horn if vehicle is out of site.

Three-way call for emergencies between vehicle, OnStar, and 9-1-1 operator in the event of a crash or emergency activation and if no contact can be made OnStar make efforts to contact and confirm before sending (accidental activation). They have a system in place to minimize duplicate calls.

Call-taker Training is very extensive, in order to be an emergency call manager a call taker has to be very good at routine non-emergency calls before they can take emergency calls.

Can let responders know that a vehicle is a hybrid. Responders like to know if a vehicle is a 300 volt hybrid. 9-1-1 response calls can now be sent through OnStar to PSAPs.

Crisis Assist - Working at different levels to send other information. Working with Dr. Clawson to develop further protocols on emergency data. OnStar working with EMD systems to provide additional info because they can have information based call data when local cameras have failed. Can help with information both reactive and proactive to provide information to customers.

Stolen vehicle assistance. OnStar provides stolen vehicle location OLN to law enforcement. Location is confidential information, the customer is not told where the vehicle is, but rather law enforcement. Customers can opt out of the program, but no one has. Stolen vehicle slowdown. Processes are put into place to make the slowdown event safe, a law enforcement officer must have the vehicle in site and make request for slowdown. OnStar services are deactivated once vehicle slowdown is initiated.

Cathy opened the floor for questions. If a call comes in that is questionable, a response is activated. If vehicle is in a place where it doesn't have connection (tunnel/parking ramp), it will do a 10-minute bread-crumbs trail. OnStar is working to deliver informational presentations to public safety. If a subscriber does not renew, the white "direct to 9-1-1" button will still work. Cathy will look to see if that comes in as a NSI 9-1-1 call.

American Roaming Network Presentation, Greg Skall from (WSR law firm) approached Richard with a potential solution. Richard, Lynn and Harriet had a conference call last week and some possible beta testing for their proposed solution. There may be some liability issues involved, but beta testing is still one of the best potential solutions that have been discussed. ARN has filed

potential solution with FCC notice of inquiry to the NSI issue. Greg gave a brief explanation on how NSI phones work and the various ways they get into the non-subscriber hands. Greg reviewed the data on non-emergency calls being made on 9-1-1 with wireless devices.

PSAPs reiterated, in comments to NSI filing, the magnitude of the problem. Various solutions presented:

- \* Better education (probably isn't needed with the problem callers, expensive and time-consuming)
- \* Blocking call at PSAP request (time consuming and phone could still be used later for legit reason/legit caller)
- \* NSI phones having ability to locate (not all have technology to make location)
- \* Not allow NSI phones to make 9-1-1 calls (some NSI calls are legitimate)
- \* National Register of Offending phones (requires a lot of work and data collection)

ARN reviewed its solution in where all NSI calls go through the ARN network with a recorded voice asking them to key a selection if the call is to be sent to 9-1-1 or if another call is to be dialed. Greg went through the how the options would work.

Greg reviewed the issues of liability and some states that would be potential candidates for the solution.

Who is ARN? Largest provider of unregistered service in North America. Largest provider of roaming service. Greg would be interested in input from the group. Lively dialogue followed about the problem and ARN's potential solution. Richard asked for volunteer states that might have PSAPs that are interested.

Break 10:45 – Resume meeting 11a

Dorothy Spear-Dean from VITA presented on the VITA NexGen Program. Dorothy discussed the project between VITA and Northrop Grumman and the mesh between the public safety community and the private industry to build the IP 911 network. NG is a defense contractor. The planning process involved a planning team, pilot projects, outreach materials, lessons learned, last mile connection process. Not testing technology (that is for the 3<sup>rd</sup> party vendors to do), this is a plan for the system of implementation. What would make a PSAP want to participate in the program? NG Verizon is owner of network. Various business partners involved, including Verizon, Intrado, Northrop Grumman, Plant, and Positron.

1<sup>st</sup> pilot: Southside project in rural VA, Objects Voice, ANI/ALI, to test framework for NG. 2<sup>nd</sup> Pilot SW VA, to test Positron VIPER. 3<sup>rd</sup> pilot Funding, PSAP grant program, leverage VITA MPLS statewide comprehensive 9-1-1 plan.

Dorothy reviewed the project testing the Plant CML equipment. Cost is the primary stumbling block. Pilots are “consumer report” for a new service. Dorothy turned the presentation over to Walter Kaplan to further explain their project. VITA will cover recurring costs for 5-years. VITA is still evaluating the costs, including training 15,000 to about \$30,000 month for EVERYTHING (just about everything, not staff, building, not sure about LEIN, NLETS, some other things. But did include CAD with initial start-up costs) Walter explained that the project was “soup to nuts.”

Jeff Cohen from FCC joined the group for presentation via cell phone. November accuracy order issued and in January a stay was issued. Verizon, AT&T, NENA and APCO all issued letters on the accuracy issues and agreed on county level based accuracy. FCC open the letters for comments which were due Oct 14. FCC is reviewing now.

Feb, comments were sought on NSI in Feb. Comment cycle is now completed. Likely to open a NPRM for NSI addressing legal and technical issues

E911 rules for redundancy /resiliency of providers. Would be shared with NENA/APCO/NASNA with confidentiality agreements in place.

Commission adopted rules required by NET 9-1-1 act for interconnectivity. Other issues such as 9-1-1 fees, and best practices were raised. Lynn had questions about TracFone's Safelink product. Because there will be 800,000 new phones introduced, and many of those people will be disconnecting the phones that they have, and Lynn is concerned that it will impact the collection of fees. Jeff recognized that it may be an issue, however regrettably, it is a state/local issue. Lynn asked if the state 9-1-1 fee could be imposed on the lifeline phones. At this time, Jeff believed that it would not preempt the state from collection of the fee upon a service. Jeff suggested that a state could approach the FCC to file the issue and point out that "you (the FCC) allowed this to occur and this was the impact on our state."

RD asked about protective orders on the FCC's reliability/resiliency. Jeff said that there will be limits on who will be allowed access to the data. Issues about the accuracy of the information.

Robb asked a question: if a carrier filed with FCC that they were compliant relevant to a state's requirement and the state took exception to that statement, what recourse could the state take? Jeff responded that the state could file such notice with the FCC and the FCC would investigate the state's claims. There are different remedies based on the seriousness of the misrepresentation.

Bob O. – Best practices and the NRIC forum and the non-disclosures, would FCC consider a similar forum for the accuracy and reliability best practices? The industry has proposed various groups, not necessarily like NRIC, but either FCC-lead or industry-lead group. Right now FCC is open for various groups to work on this.

Susan Nelson from DC. TracFone is petitioning the FCC for more access to the USF fund (Jeff is not familiar with what TracFone is doing now. It is handled by the wireless competition bureau, so Jeff is not very familiar with it). FCC does explore the filings for ETC grantee applications. If they find that there is purposeful misinformation and it is found to be true and they are fined, that info becomes public. FCC can't make powers, but only has the powers that Congress gives to them.

Bob asked any inquiry into foreign ownership about TracFone because there are rules on foreign ownership in telecommunications companies. Jeff advised that companies have to file and keep their files updated.

Break for Lunch. 12:15 Meeting Resumed 1p

Carey Spence Intrado update on VRS

Intrado will be delivering 9-1-1 for VRS there will be a specific 10-digit number for emergencies This is a mandated service.

ACN non mandated service, but will need certification form the PSAPs before deployment.

Coalition on Competition certified in 40 states as CLEC 521C to interconnect to ILECs to be service provider for NG 911. Intrado approached NENA to form a Coalition on Competition that would involve forming model regulations. Coalition on Competition involves multiple players, not just Intrado. Point of group to define point of interface and ILECs defined point of interface as tandems. New networks would be affected by the standards. Carey will e-mail group directly about VRS and CAN that will be going to the PSAPs.

Richard introduced Commissioner Landis from Indiana PUC and gave a bio of Commissioner Landis. NARUC is interested in working with NASNA in moving NexGen/VoIP 9-1-1 forward. He briefed the group on the report about VoIP, the Katrina report from the FCC (the Victory report),

from POTS to PANS (pretty amazing new stuff). Funding is known to be an issue. Robb W pointed out that a collaborative effort between state and federal regulatory bodies, Feds and states are not always working together and it would be nice to see more collaborating together. Commissioner Landis agreed. Bob O. urged that 9-1-1 be viewed as a discipline and it often gets left out of things (such a crisis events) when it has a lot to bring to the table. Commissioner Landis inquired of the group who would be attending the next NARUC meeting. Jeff Richter from Wisconsin will be there and Susan Nelson from Washing DC will plan on attending.

Paul Mallett from Texas discussed the Texas mapping project, goals:  
Build statewide PSAP boundaries

Step One:

Used databases from DHS for local boundaries for services and the 2007 data to include PSAP boundaries. Some were in text format, JPEG, PDF, Shape files. Then needed to do data review to and have data compiled into single format. DIR used Google Earth to create a single platform map.

Step 2: Texas A&M will test in LoST (Location to Service Translation) prototype in server for functionality.

Step 3 Procure production version, maintenance processes and procedures. Add layers.

Lessons learned. It is going to take time, concepts of boundaries flexible, waterways and lakes not always covered, data quality is highly variable. Paul answered questions from the floor. DHS paid for the project and there was no cost to the State for the project. There was discussion on the mapping and GIS processes in the various states. Not all states have a centralized mapping body.

Break 2:30 to 2:45  
Laurie Flaherty

Test of proof of concept about 6 weeks ago. Focus on delivery of the call. Project involved three labs, Texas A&M, Columbia, and Booz Allen Hamilton. Project looked at number of means of transmission, including: Telematics VRS, Texts. Data transfer from PSAP to PSAP worked about 85% of time. Some glitches, IM worked sometimes, but sometimes they didn't transmit at all. VRS from PSAP to PSAP sometimes jammed up the system. The results report should be up on web site. Many questions answered, but also just as many were raised. Next step is to work on transition plan. Also, make case for moving to the architecture. Cost benefit model risk analysis that is comprehensive in regard to deploying this type of system. Next phase of project would be to create bid specs. Then this will go to the National 9-1-1 office and bring in John Crabill to work part time in National 9-1-1 Office.

NPRM on ENHANCE 9-1-1 Grants. Must go through Transportation and Commerce before it goes through OMB and then to publication in the Federal Register. There were questions about whether there will be the ability to soft match with in-kind matches. All matches must be non-federal dollars. It is 100% match. State plans must be submitted with the grant application. There questions about comments being filed. Grants must be used for hardware, software, and operations. Richard would prefer that the FCC state 9-1-1 point of contact.

NASNA may want to file a comment on its own. Richard would like to have a conference call with a group to discuss the Intrado Competition Coalition and this issue should be included.

Technical Center contract awarded to Kimball, subcontractor is NENA.

NET 9-1-1 Act is seeking a report on plan for IP911 to Congress by April.

Keith Griffiths from Red Flash group has been brought on as assistance to the Technical Assistance center.

Federal 9-1-1 committee, all federal members. Defense, Commerce, FCC, DHS, this may be able to give NANSAs-member states info on upcoming projects that members may be eligible for.

Richard adjourned the meeting at 3:30p.

Note:

Members present on the bridge at various times throughout the meetings:

Shawn Smith, OH

Daphne Rhoe, CA

Maria Jaques, ME